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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

THE LATEST CANARD.

The country would be startled by the many rumors which come from Harper's Ferry, if they did not bear with them their own contradiction. The latest canard is that in our column of despatches this morning; but as it is too absurd to delude any not clean daft with fright, we need not take the trouble to say to our readers that it is probably untrue. The agent of the Associated Press, at Charlestown, who prepares the despatches for the wires, exercises but little discretion in giving circulation to the miserable inventions with which that poor little town is filled; but as he is probably as much afflicted with the epidemic prevailing in that quarter—the cold sweat—as the generals, colonels, majors, captains and privates, by whom he is surrounded, we will not quarrel the quality of what he sends; though we do protest that the names of prominent Republicans like Gov. Chase, of Ohio, should not be profaned by the use to which he devotes them.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of produce for the past week, compared with those of the week previous and the corresponding week in 1858, will be found in the following tables:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Past Week.	Week previous.	Past Week.	Week previous.
Flour, bbls.	59,605	48,779	4,903	10,661
Wheat, bu.	187,593	211,461	60,555	84,142
Corn, bu.	194,100	134,000	1,000	13,000
Oats, bu.	34,207	54,178	8,967	35,000
Barley, bu.	24,000	15,000	1,000	1,000
Rye, bu.	16,261	17,000	2,765	13,415
Pork, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dried M'ts, lbs.	1,244	221	3,594	227
Cattle, No.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

	1859.	1858.
Received from Nov. 1 to Nov. 18	20,778	19,261
Received during period	1,000	1,000
Left over for packers and butchers	14,362	10,000

The lateness of our present year's hog crop is apparent from the above figures.

Opening of the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad.

The central division of the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, connecting from Harvard on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Rockford, twenty-eight miles, was opened with a very pleasant celebration on Monday evening. It may at first seem strange to the Mayor, Common Council and citizens of Chicago should be invited to mingle in the celebration of the opening of a railway that apparently is intended to draw business from this city; but the reason will probably appear by reading this article. In the first place the portion of the road that is now completed simply connects Rockford with this city, and besides we are assured that the distance is three miles less than by the old line of the Galena road. By the Galena road, it is ninety-two miles; by the Northwestern and Kenosha road it is only eighty-nine. The road is run by the North western, and is virtually but a branch of that great trunk line, giving us and the people of that country a choice of routes.

Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather on Monday, only a few of our citizens availed themselves of the invitation to be present at the opening of the road. There was, however, a car nearly filled, and the guests were composed of the right kind of material to enjoy themselves to the best possible advantage. A capital dinner at Harvard put us all in the best of spirits to engage in the interesting ceremonies that were to follow immediately on our arrival at Rockford. At Harvard we were met by C. H. Spafford, Esq., President of the road, and J. Marsh, Esq., of the Rockford committee, who contributed very much to the enjoyment of the company.

Just as the shades of evening were beginning to close in upon us, the whistle sounded and we emerged from a beautiful little valley upon the banks of Rock River, and in a few moments the booming of cannon and the loud hurrahs of the multitude gave us a joyous welcome. We were greatly surprised, as Rockford has for years enjoyed railroad facilities, at having a car nearly filled, and the guests were composed of the right kind of material to enjoy themselves to the best possible advantage. A capital dinner at Harvard put us all in the best of spirits to engage in the interesting ceremonies that were to follow immediately on our arrival at Rockford. At Harvard we were met by C. H. Spafford, Esq., President of the road, and J. Marsh, Esq., of the Rockford committee, who contributed very much to the enjoyment of the company.

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On leaving the cars, the guests were escorted to the place where the last rail was to be laid, and his Honor, Mayor Williams of Rockford, drove the first spike and invited Alderman Alston of Chicago to drive its fellow, which the worthy gentleman from "the seventh" sent home with right good will. Mayor Williams then addressed the guests and citizens in an extempore speech. Ald. Alston, in behalf of Chicago, made a very happy and appropriate reply. At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced Ex-Alderman Bross, who, at the request of his friends made a short address.

The company were then taken in carriages to the Holland House, where a couple of hours were spent in most delightful social intercourse. Nearly all the leading families of the city—ladies and gentlemen met us in the parlors of the Holland House, and certainly gave us a very high opinion of the social life of their beautiful city.

In due time the supper was ready and after ample justice had been done to the viands of "mine host" most of the company repaired to halls and parlors where resolutions, toasts and speeches filled up a most agreeable hour. These over, the halls and lasses repaired to the ball room and with "flying feet" chased away the small hours of the morning.

At a quarter past seven yesterday morning the train left Rockford, and after a very pleasant ride arrived in this city at a quarter before twelve. At Harvard the guests were organized into a meeting by appointing George W. Gage, Esq., chairman, and J. H. Field of the *Herald*, secretary. Mr. Field offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rockford, realizing the importance of, and the great interests involved in the completion of another link, binding their city to Chicago, have seen fit to invite and munificently entertain us on this occasion; and

Whereas, The officers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway have generously placed a train of cars at our disposal, and conveyed us to and from the city of Rockford, therefore, be it

Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rockford, and to the citizens of that enterprising place generally, for the manner in which they have received us on the auspicious occasion which the completion of their new road has strengthened between our respective cities.

Resolved, That the management of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway is entitled to our thanks for its successful efforts to make the occasion so agreeable one.

Resolved, That "miss host" Palmer, of the Holland House, deserves commendation for his endeavors to render our sojourn at his house an occasion long to be remembered.

Resolved, That we have had a good time generally.

As to the cause of the enthusiasm among the citizens of Rockford, we were assured that it was owing to the discrimination which the directors of the Galena Company had made against that city. It was destroying their trade, and we should suppose seriously injuring that of our own city. Some of these grave charges were as follows. Freights were so high that trade from the vicinity of Rockford was driven to Beloit, where it was divided between Racine and Chicago. Farmers only three miles from Rockford were forced to go seventeen miles to Beloit. Coal was charged $3.50 per ton to Rockford, and only $1.50 to Freeport, thirty miles beyond. Passengers were charged $2.00 fare from Freeport to Chicago, and were from Rockford. Wheat is freighted from Freeport at 7 cents per bushel, and from Rockford 10 cents are charged. We were assured that owing to this unjust discrimination the people of Rockford were literally forced to build this twenty-eight miles of road to preserve themselves from utter ruin. The feeling against the Galena Company is very bitter. The citizens of Rockford are now in a position to secure entire justice and very polite gentlemanly treatment. For their enterprise and indomitable perseverance they deserve abunant success.

The North Pier.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the report of the Committee of the Board of Trade appointed to examine the North Pier. As will be seen from the report, it is absolutely necessary that funds be raised immediately to repair it. For this purpose, instead of appealing to the Common Council for aid, it is thought more appropriate to apply for subscriptions from citizens generally. As all are interested in the protection of the commerce of the city, we trust that real estate owners, as well as merchants, will contribute liberally to make up the sum required.

New Jersey.

The Sussex *Register* of the 15th, makes Mr. Olden's majority for Governor of New Jersey, 1,975. The new Legislature stands:

	Republicans.	Dem.	Amer.
Senate	8	13	1
House	25	35	1

There is also one member of the House who calls himself Independent.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Steam Plows—Peath's Ditching Machine.

WEST URBANA, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

Your readers are well aware that for several years the plan of plowing by steam has been a favorite idea, more especially on the Western prairies, whose gentle slopes and comparative freedom from stones was supposed to be more favorable to its success. To pass over the many repeated failures of *John Bull* on the subject, we will take a hasty view of the progress of invention on this side of the water.

In 1855, Obed. Hussey, of Maryland, the well known reaper inventor, made an engine for plowing, and brought it as far west as Indiana; but from some defect it did not work satisfactorily, and after repeated trials, was abandoned ("plows were used.") A Mr. Fisher, of Dayton, Ohio, has been experimenting during the past two or three years. He has made two machines, both of which have proved failures, and we learn that, with unabated zeal, he is at work on the third one.

Mr. Gould, of New Haven, Ct., has of late been startling the "wooden-nutmeg" makers with his efforts in this line, but whether with any prospect of usefulness we have not been able to gather.

Mr. Habb, of Troy, N. Y., has been among the prominent projectors, and last year threatened to come West after the $5,000 prize of our State Agricultural Society, but his courage gave way, and we hear little from him.

Mr. Fields, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., has been working in a little different direction, by using spades instead of plows, but with only partial success, and has finally abandoned the enterprise.

Messrs. Glover & Van Dorne, of Ottawa, Ill., have been to work at a rotary digger, which they exhibited at both that State and National Fairs; but from defects in the machinery it became useless, and of course could not be tried. These parties feel sanguine of success. They are certainly persevering and ingenious men, and deserve to succeed, but our faith in the success of either diggers or spades we confess is small.

Of late we hear of a St. Louis institution of the kind, but of its value we have no record.

Waters' steam plow, from Detroit, which was exhibited at Chicago during the National Fair, and at the Union Fair at Mattoon, is better known, from the fact that it *did plow*. At the same time its unwieldy proportions and its unmanageable set of plows, soon placed it *hors du combat*. It has returned home to undergo a metamorphosis, and we hope that it will emerge renewed and capable of doing good work.

Ingle's light with immense tractive powers, and only wants a well arranged set of clipper plows to give it a good position.

An English adventurer by the name of Keddy has been making effort to get up a steam plow, and to this end has been collecting various sums from our farmers, under some sort of stock association, which appears to have served no other end than to pay his expenses, and show how liable we farmers are to misplaced confidence.

In relation to Fawks' Steam Plow, your readers are well posted. At all its exhibitions it has won applause, and the people have voted it a success. That it will plow admits of no doubt, but whether it will supersede the common farm teams is yet to be determined; it has never had a thorough trial. At Chicago it plowed two acres in some thirty-eight minutes, doing the work in a satisfactory manner. It is now here on our farm, and at this writing, 8 o'clock, A. M., is being fired up for a thorough trial of two or three days. The morning is wet, with no good prospect of improvement, as the wind is east, but Mr. F. is determined to put it through at all hazard. The prairie selected is dry, and slightly rolling; a round will make something over an acre, being a mile and some twenty rods. This will try his ability for continuous work, and if he succeeds in going three rounds without stopping to take breath he may feel safe in the public estimation.

Should the rain hold up so as to plow this acre, before the mail closes we will give you the result.

Peath's Ditcher is also here to compete for the $500 offered by the Illinois Central R. R. Co. for the best machine for making an open ditch. We are also a competitor for this award, and shall enter *Paddy and his spade*. The trial will be an exciting one unless Peath *cases* at an early state of the contest. The rain continues, and plowing for the present, is at an end. Rankee fired up, and finds that he can move over the wet ground with ease, as he has the *spuds* on the driver to prevent slipping. RURAL.

Northwestern Theological Seminary.—Letter from Rev. Dr. Rice.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—In your paper of the 21st I find an article copied from the Fort Wayne *Republican*, containing statements concerning the Northwestern Theological Seminary, which are so strangely at variance with truth, and so injurious, as to demand correction. In your paper of the 23d, you copy from the same paper certain corrections; but even the corrections are grossly incorrect and injurious. Taking it for granted that you desire to do no injustice to the parties concerned, I have to request you to insert the following statements:

1st. It is not true that I have ever held "pro-slavery opinions." I have been an editor, with brief intervenions, for twenty-three years. During that period I have published much on the subject of Slavery—always advocating emancipation and colonization. In all I have written, not a pro-Slavery sentiment can be found. Moreover, the paper edited by the General Assembly of 1845, on the subject of Slavery, was written by me, except the resolutions appended; and that paper was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the delegates from the Northwest. Nor have the Presbyteries or Synods of the Northwest, as yet, adopted any different action.

2d. It is not true that the Synods of the Northwest have generally taken any such action as that stated by the *Republican*, and copied by you. On the contrary, it is true, that the Northwestern Presbyterians gave a decided majority in favor of the location and organization of the Seminary. The two places in nomination are Chicago and Indianapolis. Those who favored the election of Dr. McMaster, with perhaps, slaughter, resided in Indianapolis. That vote, which may be regarded as a true vote, stood thus: For Chicago 351, and for Indiana polis 71. The vote from the Northwest, including the Chicago, Rock River and Indiana Synods, was for Chicago, 54; for Indianapolis, 54. If we exclude the Synods of Missouri, the vote stands thus: For Chicago, 40; for Indianapolis, 19. The Northwest alternated the location of the Seminary.

As the article in question makes the issue between Dr. McMaster and myself, the vote stands thus: McMaster 54, Rice 314. Now, there were some thirty-seven votes outside of the Northwestern for Indianapolis. If Dr. McMaster received one-third of these, which it would seem by no means unlikely to find to deny, he received from the Northwest only thirty-three votes out of about seventy-five. And when it is remembered that not a delegate was absent from the Synods where dissatisfaction has been expressed, whilst still from six were absent from the Synod known to oppose the present organization, it is not difficult to decide whether the wishes of the Northwest were disregarded, either on the location or the organization of the Seminary.

4. Now, a word or two respecting the recent action of the Synods. There are *nine* Synods specially interested in this Seminary, viz: the Synod of Cincinnati, the two Synods of Indiana, the Synod of Illinois, the Synod of Chicago, the two Synods of Iowa, the Synod of Wisconsin, and the Synod of Missouri. Of these nine Synods only *two* have expressed any dissatisfaction, (one in Indiana two,) and both minorities entered their protest. The Synod of Cincinnati simply placed all the Seminaries in the West on equal footing within its bounds, which was agreed to by the friends of the Northwestern Seminary. The Synod of Chicago adopted a paper cordially and strongly endorsing the Seminary, without a dissenting voice. In the Synod of Illinois an effort was made to obtain unfavorable action, which failed, being defeated by a vote of 26 to 15, recommended it to the consideration of the churches. The Synod of Iowa, North, had no quorum, and took no action. It therefore, neither approves or acquiesces. The Synods of Southern Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri took no action, but are known to approve of the Seminary as located and organized.

These facts and figures show that the statements of the *Republican*, first and last, fail even to approximate the truth.

N. L. RICE.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Steamer Lady Elgin Disabled.

[FROM THE Detroit Advertiser, Nov. 21.]

The steamer Sea Bird arrived from Lake Superior yesterday (Sunday) morning at about nine o'clock. The Sea Bird met the propeller Gen. Taylor, about twenty miles above Eagle River, bound up on Wednesday, the propeller Mineral Rock was at Waiska, Thursday Friday morning, and was intending to leave for the up-lake ports, in a few hours. The screw steamer Northern Light left Detour for Detroit, on Saturday after the Sea Bird on Friday evening. The steamer Lady Elgin, Capt. Jack Wilson, bound up from Chicago, broke her crank-pin on Wednesday morning, when about eight miles above Point Iroquois. Her anchor was let go in twenty-two fathoms of water, and she remained in her helpless condition until Friday morning—forty eight hours—when the Sea Bird took her in tow, and brought her to Waishy Bay, where she now lies. The Elgin has on board 1,000 barrels of superior ports, one hundred and thirty-seven head of cattle, and a large quantity of pork, beef, feed, nails, timber, &c., and was drawing, at the time of the disaster, over ten feet of water. The clerk, engineer, Hubbard & Co.'s agent, and a number of the crew, came by the Sea Bird to this city, where a new crank-pin will be made immediately. This will be taken to Waishy Bay by a tug, and after it is put in place, it is the intention to deliver the freight at the ports to which it is consigned, and get back to Chicago, if possible. If cold weather sets in to prevent the return of the steamer, she will go into winter quarters at Marquette or Grand Island, and the crew will come through by land.

The Sea Bird reports that the steamer had fallen along the lake shore, especially at Copper Harbor, where it was very cold. Ice had formed three inches thick on the coldest winter's day.

The Gen. Taylor, if arriving in time, will be loaded and sent back, and she will be the only vessel that will leave this port this fall.

The Virginia Excitement—Preparations for a Slave Exodus.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 21st publishes the following letter from a reliable citizen:

MR. EDITOR: The outbreak of Harper's Ferry will prove to be a great blessing to the country in the end, as strange as it may at first appear.

Mr. J. R. Wood of this city, well known to us all, has just received a letter from a relative of his, who lives in Virginia, in one of the Southern counties, where the slaves are the most numerous, and where he has resided many years, and has been sheriff of his county. In his letter he says, "you can form no idea in regard to the excitement that exists all through the State. A more terror-stricken people I never saw. All are trembling for their lives, expecting to meet death from the hands of their servants, led on by the Abolitionists. This state of feeling has made the greatest cowards imaginable of the Virginians; not one of them dare go out after dark without being armed to the teeth. In fact, they are all loaded down with arms, so fearful are they of being slaughtered at any moment."

This state of feeling exists all through the thickly populated slave counties, and there is no let-up to it; in fact, it is daily and hourly increasing to such an extent, that the mere bark of a dog in the night will bring all to their feet and cause the utmost consternation."

The Sheriff says that there will be great good realized from this excitement. Already the slaves are leaving in great numbers for a Southern market. Some three hundred have left this county since this outbreak, and the same rush is witnessed in all the thickly habited slave counties of Virginia. He thinks that all of five thousand slaves have left the State since this outbreak. The slaveholders all acknowledge that they trust that the great importance of a thorough purification and organization of the Southern Confederacy will be the result of this excitement.

The above letter is from a reliable source, and is worthy of credence.

Trial of the Steam Plow—A Break Down.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Press and Tribune.]

URBANA, Nov. 22, 1859.

The trial of the steam plow here to-day was a failure, owing as much to the want of foresight on the part of Fawkes as to any other cause. There were a series of break-downs. It will be a day or two before he will be able to go on. It is the intention of those under whose auspices this exhibition takes place, to require at least one good day's plowing, and the exhibitions at other points will be postponed until this is accomplished.

The power seems ample, and the steam appears to be easily kept up. The ground is favorable and the quality of the work is satisfactory. Fawkes has telegraphed to Philadelphia for some new cog wheels. Until they arrive the trial will not be resumed. E.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, and Gen. Dawson, Esq., of the Albany *Evening Journal*, arrived at the Tremont House yesterday morning.

Passengers.—Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. S., Wisconsin; Hon. H. Larabee, M. C., Wisconsin; Gen. H. F. Reid, Keokuk; are among yesterday's arrivals at the Richmond House.

☞ A Thanksgiving Sermon will be delivered to-morrow at the Baptist Church on Des Plaines street, at 11 o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. H. K. Green.

☞ Thanksgiving Day Rev. Samuel Wolcott will deliver a discourse in the New England Church, corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets, service commencing at 11 o'clock.

☞ Hon. A. W. Arrington lectures before the Chicago Moot Court, in the Recorder's Court Room, this evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THANKSGIVING.—A union service of all the M. E. Churches of this city, will be held in the First M. E. Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. W. McKaig, of Jefferson Street Church.

CORRECTION.—We were in error yesterday in stating that Samuel W. Arnold, one of the defendants in the rape case, was baggage master on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. He occupied that position on another road.

☞ The sale of Engravings which commences this morning at 89 Lake street, comprises the finest collection ever offered in this city. All in want of choice steel engravings will do well to remember this sale, by Gilbert & Sampson, at 82 Lake street.

A LIBEL NATURE.—Among the number called to be questioned as to their fitness to sit on the Jumperts Jury yesterday, was one man who stated that he had never read a word in any of the papers about the Jumperts case. If twelve such men can be found we shall expect the Society for the Propagation of Idiots to go at once to work in our midst.

HAMLET FOR THE LAST TIME.—To-night will be the last opportunity of witnessing Mr. Murdoch in his masterly performance of Hamlet. We cannot understand why the piece should be withdrawn as the Theatre has been crowded on each representation in spite of the bad weather, but presume it is to give a more varied entertainment on Thanksgiving night. Secure your seats early to-day for there will undoubtedly be a rush.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A slight error occurred in our notice of the prices of the tickets to the course of lectures before the Young Men's Association of the season, which we regret as we will no doubt be glad to see corrected. The price is as follows: for single season tickets, $2.00; for season ticket for gentleman and lady, $3.00; for single season ticket for ladies, $1.00.

THE JUMPERTS CASE.—The Court was occupied the whole day yesterday in empannelling a jury in this case. Up to the adjournment last night, eight had been obtained as follows:

Benjamin Cool, farmer—Bremen.
Albert H. Sears, farmer—Grand Grove.
Benjamin C. Lloss, farmer—Wheeling.
John W. Leighton, farmer—Lemont.
Rodney Welch, school teacher—Blue Island.
George F. Worth, " " "
Henry D. Watties, farmer—Blue Island.
Alfred C. Fassett, machinist—Thornton.

WHO READS THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE?—Yesterday, in the Superior Court, during the examination of jurymen in the Jumperts case, the question was put to each man if he had read the former trial of Jumperts? If answered in the affirmative, the next question was, "In what paper did you read it?" The response of twenty-two out of the twenty-four jurymen called, was, "In the PRESS AND TRIBUNE." Jumperts will get a fair trial.

A SACRILEGIOUS WRETCH.—We regret to learn that some rascal, not having the courage once for sanctuary matters before his eyes, a few nights since, broke into the vestry of St. John's Church, near Union Park, in the West Division, and stole the silk robe of the esteemed rector, Rev. Mr. Bishop, worth about forty dollars. We hope it will to its latest fragment prove the shirt of Nessus to the conscience of that thief. As for the loss, we are confident that there be very many among Mr. Bishop's friends who will know just how to *re-dress* such a wrong.

NEW ENTERPRISES.—And still they come. One can scarcely take a five minutes' walk in any direction about town without discovering some new building enterprise. On Dearborn street, near South Water, the store adjoining Wicker's new block is being rebuilt. All our more important building improvements are being as rapidly pushed forward as the weather permits. The Kingsbury block is nearly enclosed. The iron roof of the Custom House is completed. The work of finishing the interior of these will thus be continued during the winter, or resumed early in the spring.

GRAND THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION, OR UNION CONGREGATIONAL SOCIABLE.—Thanksgiving-Day originated with the Pilgrim Fathers, a child of New England Congregationalism. The Congregational churches of Chicago will therefore hold a grand Union Sociable at Metropolitan Hall, on the evening of Thanksgiving-Day. During a part of the evening five-minute addresses will be made by ministers and laymen. The incidental proceeds will be applied to the aid of the feebler churches. Let all New Englanders in the city gather for social intercourse with their brethren. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at E. S. Wells' shoe store, and at the Hall door. Doors open at seven o'clock.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING ALTERED BILLS.—Louis Lessure, a fruit dealer on Randolph street, was arrested and brought before Justices Milliken and Akin yesterday, on a charge of passing two altered bills in exchange for gold, at the banking house of E. I. Tinkham & Co. One of the bills was of the denomination of a $2 altered to a $10 on Oshkosh Commercial, and the other a $1 bill on the Ottawa City Bank altered to a $5. The proof was positive as to the passing of the bills by the defendant, and of his refusal afterward to redeem them, but no evidence being offered to prove that the prisoner knew the character of the bills, he was discharged.

MATTERS AT THE JAIL.—We learn that Sheriff Gray is about to move into the Jailer's apartments at the Jail, and give to that institution his own care and supervision. The Jail, since it has received his more especial attention, and under the care of the new Turnkey, Mr. Petrie, has been quite another affair in management and order. Decorum and cleanliness seem to have been restored. The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors have been judicious and liberal, and we entirely agree with a correspondent of the *Democrat* and the Sterling *Republican*, who has just been discharged from the institution, that our jail is now in a condition creditable to the city and the county. We expected no less than this when ever Mr. Gray should secure competent assistants or look to matters himself. The wooden official displayed by this latter change is as is rumored, to be built into the North, Pier for the protection of the harbor mouth.

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Trade on the Condition of the North Pier.

The Committee of the Board of Trade of this city, Messrs. Armour, Houghtelling, Johnson, and Davison, appointed on Saturday last have given the subject committed to them the immediate and careful attention its importance deserved. Their report on the condition of the North Pier was presented yesterday.

The Committee state that they have given the pier a personal examination, and found that the representations made in relation to the danger of its being unable to withstand the force of the Lake for any considerable time were correct. The Committee found the entire distance of 325 feet from the shore to the light-house protection in a very delapidated condition. For this distance and to an average depth of eight feet from the covering plank, there is nothing between the two outer walls of the Pier to support them against the force of the waves, excepting some half dozen decayed ties. One half of the original number placed there having either rotted away, or loosened and been washed out.

Your Committee further found that the outer wall timbers of the Pier, especially those on the north side, either from the action of the water, decay, or both are becoming loose and something must be done to support them in their places. They are strongly of the opinion that unless this support is given, the timbers will become washed out, and the inevitable consequence must be the entire destruction of the Pier and the shutting up for navigation the mouth of the harbor.

After a consideration of the various plans suggested to afford temporary protection, your committee have concluded that stone would be the proper material to use for that purpose. By an estimate made from measurement, it would require 225 cords of stone to fill up between the walls of the pier to the depth of four feet. If this amount could be used, it would, in the opinion of your committee, so strengthen the pier that it would be enabled to stand for some time the action of the lake. But in view of the lateness of the season and the necessity of immediate and prompt action, your committee think that one half of the above named quantity of stone, so placed as to give the greatest support to the timbers of the north wall of the pier, might afford protection for the coming winter and spring, and avert the danger of an entire obstruction to our harbor.

Your committee are of the opinion that from seven to eight hundred dollars will be required to do the work, at the lowest estimate they have formed, though double this sum could be advantageously used.

They recommend that a subscription paper be at once started, and placed under the charge of proper persons, that it may receive prompt attention, and they trust that the great importance and the urgency of the case is such, that all who feel able to contribute will cheerfully respond to this call.

TWEEDLE-DEE AND TWEEDLE-DUM.—Beware of any other concern dealing in Lamps and Oils than pretends to be in the Lamp and Oil line. Oil Emporium. The surest way to get the *Boston* Kerosene and good Lamps, is to come or send to 120 Clark street. We guarantee every gallon of Oil sold to be as represented. Remember there is a vast difference in Lamps as well as Oils. Therefore, be sure and know which first came out, which smoke and emit an odor. no11-12t.

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large and elegant assortment of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct7-2m

RUBBER OVERSHOES CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Ladies', 60 cents; men's, 75 cents. Ladies' and gentlemen's boots—equally to apply to ladies' and gentlemen's leather boots and shoes. Rubber boots and shoes repaired at the rubber store, 21 Dearborn street. Old Rubbers bought. no22-5t

☞ *Singer's Family Sewing Machines at 68 Lake street. Also machines improved and adapted for all kinds of Tailoring and Leather Sewing.* no22-1y

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 183 Lake st. no17-1y

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Timothy Fox, JOSEPH BABBITT, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pollock, all of Williamsport.

☞ "Willie, my son, keep away from the light." "Ellen, won't you watch him while I step into the other room." How many like requests are made every day from anxious mothers, being fearful that their children may accidentally tip over a Fluid or Camphene Lamp, the *Meeker Lights*. Oh! ye who have little ones beware! Why do ye not at once banish those murderers from your Houses, and without delay call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, No. 120 Clark street, and purchase a better, more economical, non-explosive light, produced from that splendid transparent and almost inodorous Boston Kerosene? no22-3t

☞ For economy and diffusing a healthy and genial atmosphere the McGreggor Parlor Stove has no equal, and it can be regulated to give any desired degree of heat. The Stove *ventilates the apartment* as freely as a wood fire or a grate, thus obviating all tendency to headache. Those of our readers who have found in the recent *cold term*, their grates inadequate for adding sufficient warmth for comfort, as well as those in want of coal for the coming stove, will thank us for referring them to Van Schaack's extensive stove establishment, 47 State street. His assortment of *Stoves, Utensils, House Keeping Articles, &c.*, are great attractions for house keepers.

☞ Horse and wagon covers of all sizes and prices. Rubber goods of all kinds at the Rubber Store, 21 Dearborn street. nov19 6t

☞ Our lady readers will be glad to know that Wormley & Hueston keep every thing desirable in millinery goods. New Pattern Bonnets and Cloaks just received at their elegant stores, Nos. 41 and 43 Clark street. no17-6t

DEATH OF A CHICAGO CONVICT AT ALTON PENITENTIARY.—We learn from the Alton *Courier*, that George Taylor, sent to the State Penitentiary from the Recorder's Court in this city, in Sept, 1855, died in that institution on Friday last. He was arrested and tried with a younger man named Charles Bruce, both convicted of highway robbery upon a young man from Pennsylvania, on Adams Street in this city some months previously. Staylor was a thorough desperado and ruffian, and was when taken armed to the teeth, and made dangerous use of a slung-shot vainly to procure his escape from the policeman who had him in custody. Before his prison life now closed, the *Courier* says:

He led the revolt in the Penitentiary two years ago, and barely escaped being shot at that time by the guard—the shot intended for him taking effect in another of the desperadoes. With half dozen others he was punished in July last for firing the wagon shop. Early in October he commenced a succession of attempts to injure himself, concluding with severely cutting his throat. Since being sent to the Hospital at that time, he has manifested no desire to repeat those attempts till within a few days.

He made some attempts on Wednesday afternoon to hang himself, and on Thursday to take his life rather to injure his body; and these attempts were repeated with violence on Thursday.

While in the Hospital he made many confessions. He indirectly admitted that the stabbing of Deputy Warden Steele on the 7th inst of month were not for the purpose of killing himself; but that, as the Warden supposed, they were part of a plan for the accomplishment of other ends—evidently meaning insurrection or something of that kind. The attempt of Wednesday and Thursday, however, were undoubtedly at suicide—having become satisfied that he never could recover.

He confessed everything in relation to the burning of the wagon shop in July—stating that the proper persons were punished for complicity in the incendiarism. He said the object of the fire was to kill Deputy Warden Steele during the confusion attendant upon it, possess themselves of his keys, and take things into their own hands. Mr. Steele, it will be remembered, was absent at Springfield at the time of the fire. Of this fact it is probable the incendiaries were not aware.

He made many other confessions, some of which give Mr. Steele no little light in relation to affairs in the Penitentiary, and will be of use to him.

Staylor had a wife, to whom he had been married but a few weeks, at the time of committing the burglary for which he was imprisoned. She knew nothing of his previous life at the time of marrying him, and has not been able to trace it up since. She was here to see him some four or five weeks ago, and bore every evidence of being an estimable woman. He has also an aged mother and three brothers living at the East, who are known to be very respectable people. He evidently has been one of the ringleaders of the insubordinates in the Penitentiary ever since coming here; and as nothing can be learned in relation to his life previous to 1855, it is presumable that it was not what it should have been.

MESSRS. ROOT & CADY'S MUSIC HOUSE. THE STEINWAY & SONS PIANOFORTES.—It is a proof of the fitness of both gentlemen for their position, and the happy conjunction here following the antecedents of each in connection with music matters at New York, and in this city, that the Music House of Messrs. Root & Cady has attained in so short a time since its establishment its present prominent place in its department of trade. At present it may be almost said that the bulk of musical wares and literature from the great primary sources at the east, for the Northwest comes through their hands. They are daily filling bills for wholesale houses in all parts of the West.

They are doing much to improve and cultivate musical taste in this region by the high excellence their facilities enable them to secure in their stock. As the agents of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, of New York, they are widely introducing the admirable pianos that bear the name of these makers.

The New York *Tribune*, in a late article referring the Piano Forte manufacture of these gentlemen, which has attained such a magnitude as to demand the erection of a new building, which is now ready to receive the roof.

It has a front of 200 feet 10 inches on Fourth avenue, is 40 feet deep, with an extension on Fifty-third street of 165 by 40 feet, five stories high, with basement. The style of architecture is modern Italian. The main structure covers eleven lots, and the yard containing the drying buildings, the vaults for boiler, engine and fuel, takes in four additional lots.

The cost of constructing the buildings will be about $65,000; and the total cost, including the ground and equipment of the establishment, will reach about $150,000. It will give employment to from 400 to 500 workmen, who will turn out from 40 to 50 instruments per week. In order that the number of various kinds used in the factory may be properly seasoned and prepared for use, it will be necessary to keep about two million feet constantly on hand, involving an expenditure of from $50,000 to $70,000. The establishment will be ready for occupation about the first of January next.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons commenced business in this city seven years ago, in a small rear building in Varick street, making one piano per week, and from this small beginning they have, by their industry and devotion to business, gradually reached a success of which they may well be proud.

No better evidence could be asked as to the excellence of their pianos, and the public are fortunate hereaway in being able to procure them of our Chicago Music House as above on the same terms as at the New York manufactory.

POLICE.—Thomas Holton was arrested for the larceny of an adze. The defendant proved satisfactorily that he bought the tool at a pawnbroker's shop and was discharged.

—Charles McDonell, formerly an alderman, was arrested on Monday night upon the charge of one Mary Blythe, who alleges disorderly conduct upon his part, unbecoming aldermanic dignity. She lives in a house belonging to McDonell, who was eager, on account of her reputation, to get her out. She alleged that he came there on last Tuesday and ordered her out of the house. She refused to go. He then called her very improper names, and she threw a kettle of hot water at him, and he retorted by throwing the kettle back at her. She remarked upon the trial "that the water was none too hot for him." Upon this showing he was fined $5.

The parties were then reversed and McDonell became a witness, and upon his showing the woman was fined $5 also for throwing the kettle at Charley.

—August Seele was fined $5 and cost to the Bridewell for ten days for stealin fifty cents out of the box of one of Parmelee's omnibuses.

—Mrs. Wilkinson, disorderly. Discharged.

Mary Jane Kenefick and Josana Leonard, two drunken street walkers, $25 each for vagrancy. Lewis Hemmings and Margaret Russell, drunk and disorderly, $3 and ten days in the Bridewell each. Joanna Lamb, drunk and disorderly, $15. Frank Conlan, drunk and vagrancy, $3 and thirty days. Patrick McMahon, drunk, $3.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

DIED.

MRS. RUTH KIMBALL, aged 71 years, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mark Kimball, and son-in-law, J. K. Botsford, are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Naperville for interment.

In Chicago, on the 19th of November, of Congestive Fever, MRS. MARTHA ROCHESTER MARSHALL, aged 37 years and 3 months.

MRS. MARSHALL was an effectionate and devoted mo her; was never weary in her attentions to her children and friends happy. Her summons came; she has passed from earth and gone to the spirit land

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1860.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The flight of another year, crowned with its manifold blessings, admonishes the Governor of the people to appoint, under the Great Seal of the Universe:

Through the past year he has not been cast of unsheltered hap, by day or by night, yet his blessings have been so numerous, so unbidden and direct that our hearts should yield grateful incense, the most direct and cheerful substitute to that heart-rose whose bounty all these blessings flow.

During the year, now nearly departed, we have enjoyed peace, plenty, good health, and a No. measure of general prosperity rank, dust for these and other mercies, we may show no adverse duty gratitude to the GREAT AUTHOR of our being. I recommend that THURSDAY the 29th day of November, inst., be set apart for fervent, as day of general thanksgiving and prayer.

For that day let us lay aside all secular affairs, and unite in giving praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy.

Given under my hand and the great seal of State, at Springfield, Illinois, this 3rd day of November, 1860.

WM. H. BISSELL, Gov. Ill.

O. M. HATCH, Sec'y of State.

THE VIRGINIA SCARE.

Nobody who knows the accumulating perils of American slavery will hesitate to believe the accounts which come to us of the extraordinary terror which has seized upon the people of Jefferson county, Virginia. Though we may be disposed to laugh at the puerile exhibitions of fright, seen in their great military demonstrations for the hanging of two or three weak and wounded men, whom nobody thinks of rescuing, in their blood thirsty harangues, in their absurd suspicions and more absurd precautions, they are doing and saying that only which they are impelled to say and do by the newly revealed dangers of the institution that they have fostered in their midst. Our pity for their apparent absurdities of action and speech should be drawn out for the real perils with which they are environed. To put ourselves in sympathy with them, let us suppose that the foreigners of this city were known to be only waiting for arms and an opportunity to overthrow our government, and that any day the insurrection might break out, which would carry arson, rape and murder to every dwelling in the corporation. The laugh in which we now indulge at the expense of those men in Virginia who are veiling their real fears behind, as idle pretence, would be changed to chatterings of terror, and we should then partially know the magnitude and scope of evils that stare them in the face! Who says that Republicanism which proposes to rescue the new Territories from the fate which threatens Virginia, is not a humane, righteous and necessary political movement?

RETRENCHMENT AND ITS EFFECTS.

In our paper of Monday was given the estimated amount of exports from Chicago, since August, (some twelve millions), together with remarks on retrenchment of expenditures and its favorable results. The extent of that retrenchment, and the important influence it is working for the public benefit may be illustrated by a little detail:

For two years our Western production and trade have been both severely crippled, while the community have been heavily burdened with debt. Two consequences have resulted: First, an extensive determination to reduce and liquidate indebtedness, as far as possible; and secondly, to this end, to restrict personal, family and business expenditures to the lowest practicable limit. Allow that exceptions exist, that extravagance and recklessness are still to be found, it would be an unjust reproach upon the character of our Western public to allege them upon the community at large, as if they did not possess a reasonable share of common prudence and common sense. Now, what may be assumed as the extent of this retrenchment? In the aggregate, and in all forms, an estimate would be hazardous. But in regard to personal and family expenditure, it may be partially judged. The four millions or more of the Northwest make up on the common average, some seven hundred thousand families; assuming, (which is within reasonable bonds) that each family, on the average, has retrenched to the amount of twenty dollars yearly, we have an aggregate reduction of fourteen millions of dollars yearly, twenty-eight millions for the past two years. To this estimate add the amount of saving in rents of stores and houses, and other business charges, and the total amount thus saved will be found an important element in restoring the ordinary equilibrium of debt and credit.

It is material to remark with the above, that this reduction of expenditure has been accompanied, at the same time, more or less, by a reduction of indebtedness, and this, probably, to an extent not easily appreciated. More than one-half of those within our personal knowledge, who have been indebted for real estate, within the past two years, have paid their obligations promptly, and in some instances to advance; and that, too, by legitimate earning or saving. Somewhat favorable opportunity for obtaining has convinced us that the mass of our people who have limited means have, by diligence, economy and management, steadily improved their condition within the past two years; and that the *substantial* wealth of the city has constantly increased, in spite of the hard times. This could be demonstrated as true, setting aside any question of the market value of property, which may recover from any temporary depression.

Assuming that we have not over-estimated the extent of probable reduction in general expenditure, is it surprising that this reduction should have had and continues to have a sensible effect on trade, in the country and in the city, among dealers at retail and wholesale? Take into account the two years of scarcity among our farmers, the shortness of money, and the inexorable necessity of curtailed expenditure, it is easily understood why country traders are unable to meet promptly their obligations, and, as a consequence, the wholesale dealer also. It is easily seen, too, why money is scarce, and the ordinary facilities of trade, and elements of general confidence are wanting.

But the inquiry naturally arises, How long shall this state of things endure? Is there hope of early relief from this prolonged and heavy pressure? We would not venture a decided opinion in this regard. But we may properly call to mind that the rigid and extreme retrenchment of the past two years, cannot, in the long run, be kept up. Individual and family necessities must be ultimately met, though postponed. The past season has brought with it the conditions of relief to the struggling and almost despairing hopes of the husbandman. From Wisconsin and Illinois we learn that collections have been far more easy than for the last two years, and that the farmers, for the first time, show the feeling of relief and ease. Add now, to these considerations, the weighty fact announced on Monday morning, that some twelve millions in three months have been distributed in the section of country of which Chicago is the great commercial depot; add to this amount the large sum received at Milwaukee and other ports of shipment; add, still, the anticipated growth of our trade in beef and pork, greatly swelling the aggregate, and is there not an exhibit of probable resources, adequate to relieve in a great measure the burdens of the past two years, and open the prospect of an encouraging return, of gradual prosperity? It seems to us an inevitable conclusion from the improving means of the great body of our farmers, after making all reductions for the deepest required by millions old indebtedness, that the promise for the coming spring trade is decidedly hopeful; and taking into account the general reduction of indebtedness, and more or less complete liquidation of private obligations, the community will, by the approaching spring, be in a favorable position to resume their wonted activity and success, modified, indeed, by their due thought lessons of economy and prudence. Until anticipation reminds its powerful people in the West, and new plans of internal improvement, or manufacturing enterprise, such as a few years since absorbed the price of labor, and gave free employment to all comers, shall be substituted, we cannot reasonably expect the unrivalled and intoxicating prosperity before experienced. But that the return of a moderate, reasonable and really sufficient prosperity is at hand, we cannot for a moment doubt—not such a prosperity as allows recklessness, improvidence, and hazard free play; but such as will compensate the hand of diligence, probity and wisdom, and is the natural fruit of well-ordered thrift and well-regulated enterprise. The season for wild and hazardous speculation is gone by; and no well-wisher for Chicago can desire its return. But that the season for healthful and remunerative activity is near at hand; that the checked current of Western emigration will soon flow on, in its natural course, peopling our fertile fields, and increasing our already heavy tributations, through the powerful aid of our great railway avenues, so recently opened, and yet far from complete development, we have not a moment's doubt. What the West most needs is *self reliance*, the creation of home capital, its wise appropriation for home improvements, the aid of home industry, the prudent husbanding of our own resources, and the fullest encouragement of home labor. With the help of these, Chicago cannot fail to fulfil its unrivalled destiny, and realize its brilliant hopes.

LETTER FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

The Provisional Government.

[Extra proprietor of the Press and Tribune.]

AURARIA Oct. 9, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—Elections are the order of the day now-a-days—they come along pretty freely, and don't seem to do much good or harm. On the first Monday of September the State Constitution was voted down; on the first Monday of October a delegate to Congress and county officers for the ghost of a county called Arrapahoe were elected; on the 4th Monday of October a Provisional Government was voted upon, and on the second Tuesday of November an election is to be held under the laws of Kansas. The day previous to the last named election, that is, the 8th of November, the Provisional Legislature meets at Denver, and the Provisional Government goes into operation. It is quite possible that the two governments will conflict in many points which may arise, but the popular feeling is against being longer tacked to the skirts of Kansas, if her wounds are staunched, and the Provisional Government must rule.

The form of organization of the Provisional Government is very primitive and imperfect, but it is looked upon as preferable to no rule at all, so it will be sustained. The returns of the late election have not yet been received, but it is certain that the Provisional Government has carried. How Congress will regard this step it somewhat anxiously inquired by many persons here, and various and conflicting opinions prevail; but if our Honorables will just imagine our situation, without law or legal resource, they will be ready to acquiesce in the steps here taken, and affirm our action when they come to form us a Territorial Government.

The weather continues delightful. We have not had a cloudy day for a month. Improvements are still being made with astonishing rapidity in Auraria and Denver. Three large hotels are fast approaching completion. The lumber is used as fast as the mills can make it. One brick house is up in Auraria. A splendid grindstone quarry has recently been opened.

Yours, etc. H. H. M.

OUR MILWAUKEE LETTER.

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Editors Press and Tribune:

The election returns have had a striking effect upon Hunker politicians in this city and State. For the first time since the organization of the Republican party, the people have chosen Republicans, by decisive majorities, to fill the offices in all departments of the State Government. The ascendancy of Republican principles may therefore be regarded as a fixed fact. Our Hunker friends, despairing of hope or help from the State government, are turning their longing eyes to the Charleston Convention, with the vain expectation of aid and comfort from that quarter. They have so long relied on the National Democracy, that they can scarcely realize that the sceptre has departed, though the handwriting on the wall, foretelling their doom, is visible to all eyes.

I like your suggestion that if Cameron and Lincoln are to be kept on one Presidential ticket Lincoln be put at the head and not at the tail. A Kangaroo ticket may be good to run well, but it is not the best one to *elect*. Lincoln would suit the West. He won golden opinions at our State Fair, for his practical common sense as well as for his intellectual ability. Is it not time for the great West to make its voice potential in our Presidential contests as well as in our State and sectional elections? The commerce of our inland seas and Western rivers is scarcely second to that of the whole Atlantic coast, though we furnish the government with a large portion of its money and votes, it seems to have very little care for us. If we wish a change in the old system we must inaugurate it, by putting forward men who know our interests and will defend them.

There is nothing of especial interest in this city at present. The semi-monthly concert of the Musical Society took place last evening. Recently a new opera, "Mohega, the Flower of the Forest," was brought out here, which was received with much favor. The instrumentation was magnificent, and its striking peculiarities throughout was its adaptation to the sentiment, the music expressing the feelings represented by the words. It was composed by music and words—by Edward Sobolewski, for many years director of the Royal Opera at Koenigsberg, Prussia, and by general consent ranked as one of the four most eminent of living composers of the new school. In instrumental composition, Berlioz, Meyerbeer, Verdi and Liszt, Hungarian, excel all others. In operatic composition, Wagener, a German, and Sobolewski, a Pole, are chief. Mr. Sobolewski composed five operas, which are quite celebrated in Germany. His mono-dramatic compositions are worthy of especial notice, as being entirely original in musical conception and treatment.

I learn that Mr. Sobolewski, in company with his daughter, Miss Malvina Sobolewski, Mad. Anneke and others, are about to visit your city, and give a musical melo-dramatic concert. Miss Sobolewski has a voice of remarkable compass and power, carefully and thoroughly trained. Her personification of the dying Queen in the mono-drama of Cleopatra—one of the best of her father's compositions—is perfection in reality. Her apostrophe to Death and to Mark Anthony, produces impressions such as no words uninspired by the genius of music could create.

Madam Anneke is known to almost the entire German population of this country and of Europe, by her noble efforts in behalf of the countries, and by her active participation in several battles during the German Revolution of '48, as one of the staff of her husband, who was commandant of the artillery. For eighteen months she edited a daily paper advocating constitutional freedom, while her husband was in prison for having done that same thing, and when the time for words was past and the hour for deeds had come, she perilled her life to defend the truths she had written. The Polish revolutionist, she was an author and poss of so much distinction in Germany that she was post-laureate, succeeding Freiligrast, and her published works number many volumes. Her first work, which gave her much celebrity, was a tragedy, written when she was but twenty years old. When her press was seized, all her manuscripts and papers were taken, and among them an unpublished tragedy of the Empress Josephine, to procure authentic materials for which she had made many journeys, obtained many autograph letters and sought all the information to be found in the cities of France and Germany. They were never restored to her, and were probably destroyed as revolutionary in their tendency. Her husband was condemned to death and she banished, but both escaped to this country. Since then, she has been engaged as editor and in correspondence, for several of the leading German papers of this country. As a reader of Bare's poetry she greatly excels, and her rendering of one of Schiller's poems was the chief attraction of the Schiller festival, recently held here. She is to read in your city, at the musical entertainment I have spoken of, two pieces from Longfellow's Spanish Bridal Song from Hiawatha, and the death of Minnehaha—accompanied with music composed expressly for this purpose by Mr. Sobolewski. She is a woman of queenly bearing and presence and no one who forms her acquaintance will be surprised at the enthusiasm of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, who spent three years travelling in Europe before the Revolution, that "she was then the most famous woman in all Germany."

By the way Mr. Richmond has a parish here built in *six weeks* from laying the corner stone. He has fairly conquered and now has a large congregation. The old church has called a new pastor since Mr. Richmond resigned, but after viewing the ground where they must *live* or all declined, and the old flock are *still* without a shepherd. Ion.

An Appeal for John Brown's Family.

"Remembering them that are in bonds as joined with them."

Editors Press and Tribune:

Since a war has been opened to raise a fund for the destitute family of that poor old man now lying in a Virginia prison under sentence of death, it would not seem necessary to urge any of those who feel a sympathy for the cause of the unfortunate, to add their mite towards the object, but still I cannot refrain from saying a few words, not in any spirit of argument, or with any endeavor or desire to justify the course which John Brown took in his longing to "let the oppressed go free," but simply animated by the love and admiration for his heroic devotion to the cause, and his unparalleled labors for the poor and degraded ones of the earth. Such self-sacrifice, such entire and voluntary surrender of all the comforts of life, for the sake of principle, are the noblest traits which can be highly esteemed, and he who does, from his heart, admire them, will not withhold, but cheerfully, (as God may teach us to know, if we will but learn it, which will be our only guide,) will respect and admire those brave men who left home and friends, and sought, in a strange land, "freedom to worship God." We teach our children to speak their names with reverence, and we look back with pride if we can claim them as our ancestors; and well we may, for earth has no greater names, history records no more noble deeds than their's, who left all for conscience sake. Have we, then, no feeling of honor; no, word of praise for, or sympathy with the heroic men of our own time, who are contending for the principles of freedom. Here is a man, who, from his youth, had a true sense of justice and right; he sees, in the experience of his own life, the oppression and cruelty of slavery; his brain is fired with a sense of its wickedness, and his whole nature rises in opposition to it; henceforth the labor of his life is devotion to its removal, from a conscientious and irresistible feeling of its injustice. Time and property were spent, and life itself risked, time and again, with those nearest and dearest to him, in the cause of others, until, finally, in its natural course, peopling our fertile fields, and increasing our already heavy tributations, through the powerful aid of our great railway avenues, so recently opened, and yet far from complete development, we have not a moment's doubt. What the West most needs is *self reliance*, the creation of home capital, its wise appropriation for home improvements, the aid of home industry, the prudent husbanding of our own resources, and the fullest encouragement of home labor. With the help of these, Chicago cannot fail to fulfil its unrivalled destiny, and realize its brilliant hopes.

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☞ Nature is the Greatest Physician. This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong a the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The good that immediately strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the careful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drinking and try the Bitters soon finds as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whom check the bloom has departed give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.

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The Dye has been analyzed, tested and certified to be pure and harmless, by Dr. Chilton, the most distinguished Chemist in the United States. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CHRISTODORO, 6 Astor House, New York. 1y

☞ Medical Notice.—Dr. E. Reading, who has been engaged in the treatment of consumption and other chronic diseases in this city for four years past, has returned from New York, and is now at his rooms in Matteson Block, corner of State and Washington streets, Room No. 2, where he may be consulted until the 1st of December, when he will leave for the South to remain during the winter. During the absence, patients will be promptly attended to by his partner, A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in Chicago. The Doctor's treatment is entirely vegetable, harmless, and unobjectionable, and he will take pleasure in explaining it to all who call on him. Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. not-nr64 1m

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic derangement can take place. It is then that the Life Pills exert their power. Every ounce of time they save, colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, chills, and nervous disorders in all their forms, find their speedy and effectual relief. In cases of the greatest debility, a female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth, they are especially serviceable. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. 6-dec1m

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☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, liable for the debts of said Bank for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

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I have a large EXPERIENCE in COAL, having been engaged in the business for the past ten years, and am confident I can give satisfaction to consumers who have not room to store their coal this fall.

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We are retailing Blue Bell, Big Vein, Chippewa, Grosse Pointe, Lehigh, Lackawana, Ohio, and all other Coals at LOW EST market prices. Also, our own Bituminous Lump Coal, delivered to 1,700 families this season, at $4.50 per Ton! 15 South Market street.

Orders left at Office, 12 Lasalle street, will be promptly attended to.

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Press & Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the salons of the house of Bonaparte is a son of old Louise, the Prince De Canino. The young man is a priest of the Roman Church, and being the personal protege and favorite relative of his Imperial cousin at Paris, has seen himself raised from one clerical dignity to another, till at last the influential post of Papal Secretary and Almoner to Pio Nono had to be accorded to him. Nothing else stands between him and the purple of the Cardinal but the fact that he is not yet thirty. It is thought, however, that the law may be varied to suit the case, and that on the decease of Pio IX, he may be made Pope, through the influence of Napoleon III.

—The Catholic States of Europe, and their colonial dependencies, are assessed to the amount of $2,722,163 towards the support of the Papal Government. This is in addition to taxes levied on imports, wines, lands, &c., within the Papal States. The income derived from those sources, native and foreign, in 1789, amounted to $5,843,079. The receipts in 1856 were $13,934,121, which did not quite equal the expenditures. The Pope receives about $600,000, out of which he has to provide for the entertainment of the Cardinals, the maintenance of the Swiss Guard, and pensions to persons employed in the churches, palaces, museums, and other institutions. He takes $4,000 for his personal expenses and sacerdotal vestments. The army costs about $2,000,000, and consists of about 15,000 men.

An association of the members of the clergy in England have published an address in which they pledge themselves to a total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The Rev. Dr. Close, Dean of Carlisle, heads the list, which does not, however, contain the names of any of the Episcopacy. They state that all they do will be a contribution of the widely extended influence of the clergy, among all classes of society, and because they are convinced that example is better than precept, and that they will be able by such a course, to check the fearful traffic in drink and will make a great difference in the statistics of drunkenness. They expressly state that they do not urge it upon any one as a positive duty, nor do they conceive that there is any direct command in scripture enjoining it, but consider that they are only acting in accordance with the principles of true Christianity, when for the sake of their fellow-men, they practice total abstinence among themselves.

THE RANDOLPH WILL CASE.—An important and singular will case has been before the Greene County (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas for two weeks past. Richard Randolph, a relative of the famous John Randolph, of Roanoke, died in Greene County, Ohio, last year. By his will he bequeathed all his property, valued at about $75,000, to his executor, Wm. Knott, to be applied to purchasing the freedom of all the living slaves of the Randolph family, in Virginia. Victor Randolph, a brother of the deceased, living in Virginia, is trying to break the will on the ground of the alleged insanity of the deceased. The case was fully investigated, and the jury returned a verdict sustaining the will.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THAT OR NOTHING.—Ex-Governor Brown, of Mississippi, in a speech made before the Legislature of that State, upon their special invitation, said that he advised the Democratic party in Mississippi to send their best men to Charlest n, who would insist upon a clear recognition of all our rights. He would not be satisfied with the Cincinnati platform—it has two faces; he wanted a platform granting Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories—he would be satisfied with nothing less; and if it was refused, break up the Charleston Convention and the National Democratic party of the land.

THE SUGAR CROP.—We learn from the New Orleans *Picayune*, that the fall has so far advanced that a probable estimate may be made of the present sugar crop. The agreeable anticipation which many entertained in the summer, of a large yield, has been dissipated by the casualties of the season. With the most favorable weather, it is scarcely probable that more than an ordinary crop can be made, and the 400,000 hogsheads which was the published estimate, some time since, is therefore considerably higher than can be realized. Some of the most observant planters regard from 250,000 to 275,000 hogsheads (if the weather continues favorable) all that can be expected. The sugar which has been made, however, is of a beautiful appearance, and of superior quality.

OH! ART!—Apropos of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, the Winchester *Virginian* says: "It is worthy of remark, that, though the Abolitionists had been a whole year plotting the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, they were unable to enlist a single foreigner in the villains in their ranks: not one was found among them to share the r treason against their race and nation. An Irishman (the keeper of the bridge) was the first to offer them resistance—an Italian was the first victim of the band of man they killed, while he [illegible] his rifle drawn to shoot one—and the last man they killed was a young and gallant Irishman (the marine.)"

OF COURSE.—Saxe has been in Richmond, Va., reciting "Love." The papers compliment him highly, and state that at the close of the recitation he addressed a few remarks to the audience, introducing sentiments of patriotism and regard for the Union of the States, which touched a responsive chord among his hearers, and elicited loud applause.

Jokes from an English Paper.

A wee laddie was brought before one of the Glasgow bailies, who asked, "Whare did you learn so much wickedness?" "Do you see the pump in Glassford street?" "No," said the bailie. "Weel, then do you ken the pump in the Briggate?" "Yes, sure," was the reply. "Weel, then, gang there and pump as long as ye like, for I'm hanged if ye pump me!"

WHAT A SHOT ONCE HEARD AN ENGLISHMAN SAY.—We (*Border Advertiser*) once heard an Englishman giving his cottier orders as follows: "Eery, take the arness hoff the orse, slip the aiter hover his ead, hand give him some hay and some hoats."

FOUL IS FAIR.—An unmarried miserable on the Wansbeck is suspected of having written the following curious petition, for the ladies:

Lass, if ye will; If handsome, win;
Marry if ye can; If wealthy, if small;

One day a beggar man, who had long been known as the do-no-good of the place where he lived, met another laden with two panniers. On asking what was in them, and being told that they contained nuts and bones, he exclaimed, "Well, then, toss me in, for I'm nowt else."

Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy a hat. They were delighted with one, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking-glass. "What's the price?" said one of the men. The other, impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed, "What for?—Why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him, stupid."

WHY IS LUTHER REPRESENTED WITH A SWAN?—John Huss is represented with a goose, and Luther with a swan, and the explanation given in Lutheran churches, where the Representation occurs, is that John Huss (whose name in Bohemian signified goose) used to say, "Though they kill this *goose* a *swan* shall come after me."—*From Notes and Queries.*

WHICH END OF TROUBLE.—Not long ago a bridegroom returning home from his wedding, was met by a friend who thus addressed him. "Well, Jack, I'm glad to see thee in thy happy position, tho' it sees the end of thy trouble now." "Thank thee, lad," was Jack's answer "I hope I have." About a month afterwards the two friends again met, when Jack, speaking rather warmly, exclaimed, "Bill, thou telled me a lie that morning I got wed! Didn't thou say I'd seen the end of my trouble?" "I did," said Bill: "But I didn't tell thee which end."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A green sprig from the Emerald Isle entered a boot and shoe shop to purchase a pair of brogans. After overhauling his stock in trade without being able to suit his customer, the shopkeeper hinted that he would make him a pair to order. "Arrah, will ye ax to make a good pair of 'em?" was the query. The price was named, the Irishman demurred, but after a "bating down" the thing was a trade. Paddy was about leaving, when the other called after him, saying, "But what size shall I make them, sir?" "Och," cried Paddy, promptly, "I don't mind about the size at all—make them as large as ye conviniently can for the money."

"Elder, will you have a drink of cider?" said a farmer to an old temperance man who was spending an evening at his house. "Ah!—hum—no—thank ye" said the old man. "I never drink any liquor of any kind—'specially cider; but if you call it apple juice, I think I'll take a drop."

An Irish coachman, driving past some harvest fields during the past week, addressing a smart girl engaged in shearing, exclaimed, "Arrah, my darling, I wish I was in jail for stealing ye!"

An Irishman, on enlisting, was asked by the recruiting officer, "When you get into battle, Paddy, will you fight or run?" "Ah, faith," replied Pat, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be after doin', yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

Extraordinary Story.

The following strange story appears in the *Union du Var:*

Sir Edward Egerton, nephew of Sir Robert Peel, has just left Nice for Grasse. This young man has been occupied for several years in procuring the information necessary to discover a will made by one of his uncles, leaving him a fortune estimated at thirty-two millions sterling, of the finest consisting of thirty houses in London, and an entire street in Edinburgh. This will, after the death of the testator could not be found, and all attempts to discover it were fruitless. In August last, the Rev. Mr. Hinmell, a Catholic Priest at Dublin, received in confession a declaration to the following effect:

The opulent testator some time ago sailed for Italy in the Ville de Grasse, a steamer which sunk near the Iles d'Hyeres. All his effects and papers were lost, but he himself was saved; he was, however, afflicted with rheumatism, and having had to stop at Nice, died there. Just before his death, he made his secretary write to his nephew to beg him to come in all haste; but the secretary supposed that he would make a new will in favor of the latter, and having a spite against him, did not send the letter. When he made this confession the ex-secretary was on his death bed, and he prayed the priest to do what he could to repair his wrong. Sir E. Egerton is now about to endeavor to obtain, at La Grasse and Cannes, information as to the precise spot in which the vessel went down. He hopes that the trunks of his deceased uncle may be found. This is in addition to that in which the will is found at the bottom of the ocean. In the lost vessel are large sums in money and other articles of value belonging to other persons; and the question has arisen whether the English company may retain all the wealth they may fish up.

THE WATCH QUESTION.—American vs. Foreign Watches.

A CARD.

THE ONLY ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY PROOF OF A GOOD WATCH IS, THAT IT TELLS CORRECTLY AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, THE TRUE TIME OF DAY. All other tests are illusory. If the Watch will not perform equally and with accuracy, it is to no purpose whatever that it is elaborately finished, that expensive shapes and patentid devices are adopted, that novel escapements and ingenious contrivances for compensation are introduced, or that the whole is covered by a famous name. Watches are not sold by the quantity of their ornaments, nor Watches are beautifully finished and some are exquisitely constructed to run badly and wear out quickly. A great deal of work is done upon the trash of a cheap Watch, and all will admit that no amount of mere polish will atone for any piece that is radically malformed or incorrectly fitted. It is SIMPLICITY and CONSTRUCTION, and such mathematical correctness in the size and shape of every part as the application of machinery to the purpose alone insures, that, with sufficient steady of finish accomplishes the desired result.

The founders and managers of the American Watch Company at Waltham are determined to make TIME-KEEPERS whether they make money or not. They do not wish to be misunderstood, but they feel that they cannot consult TIME. THIS IS THE MEANING OF THEIR WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT. Thoroughly familiar, by practical experience, with the evils inherent in foreign Watches, and which render them unreliable as time-keepers, they determined to adhere strictly to the Commission Business in preference to the manufacture of Watches, and to offer to the American people such a Watch as they could recommend as worthy of their confidence, and such as would be sure to give satisfaction. The result of this determination is now before the public. The Watches, Unfortunately there is no article in common use which people generally so little understand as a Watch, and a man's watch-case is his only resource for judgment. He may therefore, as imported Watches yield a large profit to the importer, the Company expect a good deal of decrying and disparagement, who shaking of the head and faint praise.

The Company is gratified to be able to say, however, that there are hundreds in the trade whose supreme interest is not to importation, or in an old stock on hand, who have no understandings to earn interest, but who, influenced from patriotic motives, would rather distribute them, even if they were not twice as sound and honest, and cheap as to be found in the American Watch. To these they look for success. The Company confidently maintains that its Watches will stand the constructive test of time-keeping, and upon that ground it is content to rest its claims to the general patronage. The Watches will be sold only through agencies, and by their reputation, and with the responsibility of perpetual guaranty constantly in view; for, however they may change hands, wherever and whenever they are found faulty, the Company is bound to make them right.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the publicthat no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by Trade-Marks and Signatures, both the name of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. K. ROBBINS, or by our predecessors, APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

☞ All these Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single Watches. For the American Watch Company,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

The following gentlemen, among many others, state the superiority of these Watches as time-keepers:

Jos. Jaudon, Cashier Bank of the State of New York.	Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Collector of the Port of New York.
Hon. Horace Greeley.	S. P. Willis,
Cyrus W. Field,	Hon. E. Wagstaff,
Adam W. Spies,	Rev. Dr. Camp,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	Rev. Dr. Adams,
Gen. G. T. Morris,	James Cruikshank,
Frank Leslie,	J. F. Cumming,
Prof. W. A. Phelps,	Dr. Abel Stevens,
Rev. Dr. Bangs,	Rev. S. H. Platt,
Jno. W. Simms,	Hon. D. F. Tiemann,
Rev. Dr. Durbin,	Abram S. Hewitt,
Rev. Jas. Floy,	Peter Cooper,
Hon. J. Glancy Jones,	Hon. G. Opdyke,
Hon. J. W. Barkley,	Hon. H. M. Van Dyck,
Prof. A. G. Wyckoff,	Hon. Frank Taylor.

Office of the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO PROVISION DEALERS.

J. G. LAW & CO.,

Of Chicago,

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1859.

Exchange was variable to day, starting at 1¼, and ending most of the banks closing at ¾ per cent. premium. The Marine, and perhaps one or two others, held out at former figures, refusing; however, to sell to banks at ¼ premium. In the afternoon several of the banks paid ¼ for all they could get. It will, doubtless, be uniform at ¾ per cent. this morning. We need not remark upon the causes of the rise. It is precisely what we and business men generally have expected. The character of our currency renders such a result inevitable. Strangers should understand that our quotations are bulk for Illinois and Wisconsin bank bills, for coin bankers would draw at about ¼ premium.

Gold is scarce and retails at 2@2¼ per cent. premium. Large lots do not seem to be wanted for any purpose.

Discounts for produce bills gladly made, but for all other purposes about out of the question. Generally the money market must be quoted decidedly stringent.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The weather has been rainy and disagreeable for all out-door occupations, and the roads in the interior are in bad condition. The winter wheat crop has suffered in some sections from the Hessian fly, and from all accounts there is not the usual breadth sown. The corn crop is being gathered, and much of it has been sent to market, especially in the regions where hogs are scarce. The open weather is still favorable to navigation, but shippers are in daily expectation of such a change as will put a stop to further operations this season.

The following comparative tables show the movements of produce, &c., during the week, and since the commencement of the year:

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

Week ending Nov. 19.	Week.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1, 1859.	Same time 1858.
Flour, bbls	30,881	23,514	672,256	697,397
Wheat, bush	175,000	218,000	7,967,000	4,482,412
Corn, do	96,000	94,000	2,191,000	1,240,000
Oats, do	36,000	34,000	1,396,000	1,974,460
Rye, do	4,000	11,000	198,000	
Barley, do	7,000	7,000	192,000	
Potatoes, bbls	1,000	1,000	20,000	
Provisions, lbs	1,000	1,000	20,000	
Lumber, M. ft	1,500,000	1,500,000	35,000,000	120,000,000
Lath, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	40,000,000	
Shingles, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	40,000,000	
Hides, No	2,000	2,000	50,000	
Cattle, No	2,000	2,000	50,000	
Hogs, No	2,000	2,000	50,000	
Sheep, No	2,000	2,000	50,000	

EXPORTS OF FLOUR & GRAIN FROM THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 19, WITH THE TOTAL EXPORTS SINCE THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION AND SINCE JAN. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.
By Lake	20,000	3,146	4,000	6,000	90
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
G. & C. U.	6,075	75,000	8,615	4,000	90
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & R. I. R.	6,251	29,000	9,000	2,000	7,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & A. R.	1,000	11,000	114	1,041	300
Illinois Cent. R.				1,000	
Total	30,075	127,000	25,729	19,041	11,480
Previous week	23,514	218,000	94,000	34,000	11,000
Cor. week 1858	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Jan. 1, 1859	672,256	7,967,000	2,191,000	1,396,000	192,000
Same time 1858	697,397	4,482,412	1,240,000	1,974,460	

EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FROM THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 19, WITH THE TOTAL EXPORTS SINCE THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION AND SINCE JAN. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
By Lake	20,000	3,146	4,000	6,000	90
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
G. & C. U.	6,075	75,000	8,615	4,000	90
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & R. I. R.	6,251	29,000	9,000	2,000	7,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & A. R.	1,000	11,000	114	1,041	300
Illinois Cent. R.				1,000	
Total	30,075	127,000	25,729	19,041	11,480
Previous week	23,514	218,000	94,000	34,000	11,000
Cor. week 1858	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Jan. 1, 1859	672,256	7,967,000	2,191,000	1,396,000	192,000
Same time 1858	697,397	4,482,412	1,240,000	1,974,460	

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.
By Lake	20,000	3,146	4,000	6,000	90
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
G. & C. U.	6,075	75,000	8,615	4,000	90
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & R. I. R.	6,251	29,000	9,000	2,000	7,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & A. R.	1,000	11,000	114	1,041	300
Illinois Cent. R.				1,000	
Total	30,075	127,000	25,729	19,041	11,480
Previous week	23,514	218,000	94,000	34,000	11,000
Cor. week 1858	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Jan. 1, 1859	672,256	7,967,000	2,191,000	1,396,000	192,000
Same time 1858	697,397	4,482,412	1,240,000	1,974,460	

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.
By Lake	20,000	3,146	4,000	6,000	90
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
G. & C. U.	6,075	75,000	8,615	4,000	90
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & R. I. R.	6,251	29,000	9,000	2,000	7,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & A. R.	1,000	11,000	114	1,041	300
Illinois Cent. R.				1,000	
Total	30,075	127,000	25,729	19,041	11,480
Previous week	23,514	218,000	94,000	34,000	11,000
Cor. week 1858	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Jan. 1, 1859	672,256	7,967,000	2,191,000	1,396,000	192,000
Same time 1858	697,397	4,482,412	1,240,000	1,974,460	

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.
By Canal	20,000	3,146	4,000	6,000	90
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
G. & C. U.	6,075	75,000	8,615	4,000	90
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & R. I. R.	6,251	29,000	9,000	2,000	7,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & A. R.	1,000	11,000	114	1,041	300
Illinois Cent. R.				1,000	
Total	30,075	127,000	25,729	19,041	11,480
Previous week	23,514	218,000	94,000	34,000	11,000
Cor. week 1858	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Jan. 1, 1859	672,256	7,967,000	2,191,000	1,396,000	192,000
Same time 1858	697,397	4,482,412	1,240,000	1,974,460	

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley bush.
By Canal	20,000	3,146	4,000	6,000	90
By R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
G. & C. U.	6,075	75,000	8,615	4,000	90
C. & A. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & R. I. R.	6,251	29,000	9,000	2,000	7,000
C. & M. R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
C. & A. R.	1,000	11,000	114	1,041	300
Illinois Cent. R.				1,000	
Total	30,075	127,000	25,729	19,041	11,480
Previous week	23,514	218,000	94,000	34,000	11,000
Cor. week 1858	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
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Same time 1858	697,397	4,482,412	1,240,000	1,974,460	

Hog and Provision Trade.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 19th.]

The weather is more favorable for packers, but not well settled yet. St. Louis packers are ready to contract for hogs delivered here up to December 10th, at the following rates: $5.50 net for those averaging over 200 lbs and; $5 for those averaging 180 lbs., and $5.25 for hogs of 190 to 200 lbs. As only a small hog crop has come in, which would have been taken by butchers, were not fresh beef, by the quarter, to plentiful on the market. These 500@1000 head lots are picked up by packers, and slaughtered when a sufficient number accumulates. Ashley killed and sold 300 head. Barton & Co. commenced on 200 head Saturday, out of 600 in their pens. But it is too early and warm for a general commencement or receipt of large lots of fat hogs.

St. Louis packers are also investing largely in hogs at various points in the country, in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Messrs. Ashley & Co. send pack at Muscatine and Keokuk, Iowa, and at Warsaw and Quincy, Illinois, and other points, and are about making the same movement in packing there. E. K. Bruce & Co. pack at St. Joseph and Weston, Mo., and also at Keokuk, Iowa, and Peoria, Ill., with others of our packing merchants. Mr. Roe, in addition to packing liberally here, is also engaging largely at Alexandria and Canton, Mo., and at Warsaw, Ill. His prices there, which we suppose are the same as the others, are 6.50 net, for hogs setting 250, and grading down, 25c per 100 less, for each falling off of 25 lbs. The packers of St. Louis port merchants have capital enough at their command, not only for all the hogs that may arrive here, but to do the business of many of the heaviest packing point in this and adjoining States, from which the hog products can easily reach St. Louis by river communication, and from this, the seaboard, at all seasons of the year.

A small consignment of new Mess Pork and Lard (37 brls of one and 32 kegs of the other) has already been received here by Partridge & Co., from Newell & Smith, 50 miles in the interior of Iowa, at Birmingham. To be thus the first in the market shows enterprise worthy of note. The Pork will probably sell to-day at $14.50, and the Lard at 12c.

Warned by the experience of last year, packers are fighting shy, and so far, have not, that we have heard, made a single contract. They offer to take hogs and slaughter them and allow the owners to fix upon the ruling price any time in December. Farmers are holding off for a higher price than we fear they will realize. They ask $6 net; while packers think they cannot pay over $4 to $4.25.

Last year our packing houses were full of work by the 15th of November. The delay beyond that period, is owing partly to the warm weather and partly to the infamous of fattening the hogs.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Metropolitan, 12th.]

At St. Joseph, contracts are being made at $4 net, but moving slowly, holders keeping back for higher bids. In this city Mr. Mitchener is prepared to contract at $5.25 gross, which is equivalent to $4.10 net, or he will give $4 net; extra lots $4.25. A number of holders have called upon him, but they are disposed to ask the same prices, in lots, that they can get in the country villages at retail of from one to ten head to families. No permanent contracts for large lots have yet been made.

[From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald.]

Messrs. A. O. Mitchell & Co., are erecting a pork packing establishment at Little Rock Island, at that place, and will in a few days be prepared to slaughter from five to seven hundred hogs per day.

[From the Belleville (Ill.) Democrat, 19th.]

Pork is being fed freely, and will soon be ready to slaughter. We are satisfied, however, from personal observation in various parts of the country, that a very small lot of pork comparatively will be realized this year. Very little more, if any, than will be required for home consumption. There are no preparations making that we have heard of to pack any this season in Belleville. What may be the price from reports on the streets we are unable to say; but perhaps about $4 per hundred.

New York Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1859 P. M.

Cotton—Sales active but unchanged. Sales 14,000 bris at $4.9@4.15 for ordinary to fair Orleans and at 4.15@4.16 for fair and good ordinary. Flour—Receipts 14,000 brls. Sales 14,000 brls at $4.15@4.20 for common to extra State, at $4.15@4.20 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour in fair request at $4.80@4.85. Corn Meal—Quiet and prices without change. Sales 14,000 brls at $4.10 for Brandywine; $4.30 for Jersey; $4.30@4.35 for Canada East; $4.30@4.40 for Canada West; $4.40@4.45 for Canada East; $4.50@4.60 for Canada West; $4.60@4.70 for Brandywine; $4.70@4.80 for Jersey; $4.80@4.90 for Canada East; $4.90@5.00 for Canada West; $5.00@5.10 for Brandywine; $5.10@5.20 for Jersey; $5.20@5.30 for Canada East; $5.30@5.40 for Canada West; $5.40@5.50 for Brandywine; $5.50@5.60 for Jersey; $5.60@5.70 for Canada East;